The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,660.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, R. N. R. will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st August 1873, at 4 P.M.

August 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Negapatam	3
" Meria Bay for Rutnagherry	22	" Madras	7
" Carwar	23	" Vizagapatam	8
" Cochin for Narrakal	27	" Bimlipatam	8
" Alleppy	27	" Gopalpore	9
" Tuticorin	29	" False Point	10
" Colombo	30	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
" Galle	31		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from Galle, for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, 25 miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

August 1873.		Sept. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	17
" Kurrachee	31	" Fao	17
" Gwadur	Sept. 3	" Bunder Abbas	18
" Muscat	3	" Bahrein	19
" Bunder Abbas	7	" Linga	24
" Linga	7	" Bunder Abbas	26
" Bushire	9	" Muscat	28
" Koweit	11	" Gwadur	30
" Fao	11		Oct.
" Mahomerah	11	" Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. Curtis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave,

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	35	24	9
Port Said	35	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

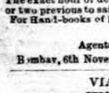
For Rates-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.



THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 306 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. EDAUDRY & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steam-ship CARACCIOLO, arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS TO TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further Notice, at the risk and expense of the consigned. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th August 1873.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not also be specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 22nd August, 1873, at 9 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. F. Cates, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 25th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,515 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain N. Hazelwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 22nd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	"	to Bombay	Nov. 6	"	to Calcutta
" 9	"	to Calcutta	" 13	"	to Bombay
" 16	"	to Bombay	" 20	"	to Calcutta
" 23	"	to Calcutta	" 27	"	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	"	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66

SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of neat Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Cottage Piano, &c., on the 3rd Floor of the Police Station, on the Breach Candy Road, at Dhobee Talao.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, Piano, &c., the same comprising neat cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, electro-plated hot water curry dishes, set of tea and coffee service, toast rack, bread basket, cruet stand, butter cooler, sugar basin, table and chamber candlesticks, table spoons and forks, salver, ice pitcher, and neatly carved blackwood furniture, viz., drawing room, dining room, pier, card, washing and dressing tables, ladies' writing table, conversation and reclining chairs, centre drawing room, arm, without arm, easy and folding chairs, sideboards, dining tables, hat stand, cane chairs, Austrian bedsteads, clothes press, wardrobes, chiffonier, pictures in maple and gilt frames, flower vases, table ornaments, hanging and reading lamps, cottage Piano, dispense and cook room furniture, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms in No. 7, Meadow Street, by order of Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Sons and Hirjeebhoy Pestonjee Sons, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Dhunbaijee, widow of Beheramjee Rustomjee Rana, a decree of the High Court of Bombay, dated 2nd December 1872, and the suit of the said Executors against Nanabhoy Framjee in suit No. 620 of 1870 for Rupees 7,500-10-11 and interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the decree till payment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A First-rate English-built Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, by William Cole, London.

A nearly new Light English-built Miniature Brougham, with Lamps and Shafts, by J. Henderson.

Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

A new Light Palanquin Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Second-hand ditto ditto.

Few Sets of Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy Harnesses.

Few very handsome large Marble Figures with Domes.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 21st August 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned Goods, namely :—

Plated hanging, reading and wall lamps, double and single brass-bed wall shades, pictures, looking-glasses, a blackwood bedstead, baby's cot and cradle, child's perambulator, spare glasses of sizes, a number of carriage whips (new), 8 stone bottles of nitrous acid and other sundry articles.

Also, if not previously disposed of by private contract

A few cards of valuable real rubies, each varying from 100 to 125 rutlees or carats.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of Shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, pieces of net, &c.

2 Cases of Scented Soaps.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF WOOLLEN CLOTH AND CLOTHING of various colours and qualities, at the Clothing Office, Lall Baug, Parell.

ON MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Clothing Office, Lall Baug, Parell, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing :—

A large Stock of Woollen Cloth of various colours and qualities, also Cloth and Serge Tunics and Trousers, Boots, Bootings, and other miscellaneous articles of Garniture, &c.—Terms Cash.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties or Four Bungalows, situate at Small Colaba.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of May 1872, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagees to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of the late Eduljee Pestonjee Shroff, the Mortgagor, the valuable landed properties or four Bungalows, hereinunder described, viz.

All those two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses adjoining each other, and under one roof, situate, lying and being at Small Colaba, in the subdistrict of Fort and Cowabe, in the island of Bombay, standing in the Books of Collector of Assessment under Nos. 75 and 76; and all that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house adjoining thereto, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 56, and also, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing at the rear or back of the last mentioned messuage, which said four several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are erected and standing on the ground belonging to Jumadhun Ballajee Sett, which is the Fazendar or Landholder thereof, and which said ground contains altogether by admeasurement 466 3-9th four hundred and sixty-six and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and the said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are bounded on the east partly by a public foot passage, and partly by the houses belonging to Purshotum Runsord, on the west by another public foot passage or road, called Pestonjee Road, on the north by the house of Mrs. Wise, and on the south by another public foot passage, called Borah Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1873.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Railing and Gates, Tomb Railing, Terminals, Cresting, Verandahs, Conservatories, Covered Ways, Balconies, Fountains, Columns & Lamps, School Fittings, Washhand Basins, Closets and Urinals, Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

SHACKLETON & CO., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, AND 2, GROCER'S HALL COURT, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ANIMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. CHINA, 2,010 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 20th August 1873.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

There will be a PICK-UP GAME TO-NIGHT, at 5-30, Messrs. PEILE and LUSHINGTON choosing Sides.

A. E. PEILE, Acting Honorary Secretary.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (FORTY) PER SHARE will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th August 1873.

GENERAL AVERAGE per S.S. MURIEL.—The GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT being now ready. Consignees who have paid Deposits can recover the Balance due to them by applying at our Office and producing Deposit Receipts.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

CLARET : Fine Bordeaux ; An excellent Cup Wine, Per doz. Cash—Rs. 9-8 ; Credit—Rs. 10-8.

CLARET : Petit Medoc ; A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine, Per doz. Cash—Rs. 11 ; Credit—Rs. 12-8.

CLARET : Medoc ; A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine ; Quarts per dozen. Cash—Rs. 14-8 ; Credit—Rs. 16. Pints per dozen. Cash—Rs. 8 ; Credit—Rs. 9.

CLARET : Saint Julien ; An excellent Dinner Wine ; Quarts Per dozen. Cash—Rs. 20 ; Credit—Rs. 22-8.

CLARET : Chateau La Rose ; A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine ; Quarts per dozen. Cash—Rs. 25 ; Credit—Rs. 28. Pints per dozen. Cash—Rs. 14 ; Credit—Rs. 16.

CLARET : Chateau Margaux ; A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine. Quarts per dozen. Cash—Rs. 30 ; Credit—Rs. 34. Pints per dozen. Cash—Rs. 16 ; Credit—Rs. 18.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the NEW CONSIGNMENT will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BENTON AND JOHNSON, MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch	Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d. per yard.
1½ inch	" "	12s. 0d. "
1¼ inch	" "	10s. 0d. "
1 inch	" "	8s. 6d. "
¾ inch	" "	7s. 0d. "
½ inch	" "	6s. 0d. "
¼ inch	" "	4s. 6d. "

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 5d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY, SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, Corner of Cheapside, London, ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements, Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Dry-salters, Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels Not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from England to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO., 50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile Wilkinson's preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

WANTED.

WANTED, the following three Numbers of Chesson and Woodhall's BOMBAY MISCELLANY :—August and September 1863, February 1864.—Apply to the Manager of this Paper.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at its Hall, No. 7, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 26th current, at half-past 4 P.M. The presence of the Life-Governors, Members, and Subscribers of the Institution is requested thereat.

MANCHERJEE M. BHOWNAGGREE, Honorary Secretary.

Alex. N. G. E. Inst., 19th August 1873.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

THIRD EDITION, Post Free, 2s. 2d.

REVELATIONS of QUACKS and QUACKERY, by DETECTOR.

Reprinted from the *Medical Circular*.

"This Pamphlet constitutes a regular Quack Directory, by consulting which every young man may know where he may go if he wishes to get plundered and destroyed." " " But, therefore, 'Revelations of Quacks and Quackery,' by Detector."—*Punch*.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colours, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms. Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which has a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANI TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets.....Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	" 2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	" 2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED BY THE LAST MAIL A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature ; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Tell-r,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says :—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's hous hold without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrie or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers ; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy rem

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has remained almost unaltered, and there is but little business offering.

In Government Securities there is no quotable alteration in prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 7/16d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 19/32d. to ¾d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 3/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand ..... 100 1/16 to 100¼

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111½
Four & half per cent. ... ... 103½ to ¾
Four per cent. 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ... 100½
15 years' Debenture Loans 102½
10 years' do. do. 103
8 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debentures Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-6-6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franco Pieces 221½
Bar Silver ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 916 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 900 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST 1873.

BY Canal, steamers to Liverpool are weak at £2-12-6. The mail steamer of 29th instant has almost completed her cargo at this rate.

London — Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal.
Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 12s. 6d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... Wheat ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6.
China ... Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST 1873.

INQUIRIES for Colaba Land shares continue at Rs. 1,500. Bank of Bombay weak. Spinning shares dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	735
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	268[illegible]
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281[illegible]	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 pl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	122
10,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	318-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	109-1-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	48-10-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	199-8-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 17	Colaba Land Co.	1,500
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.s.	Mazagon Land	810
1,000	1, 0	all	15 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50 p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
800	2,000	all	100*	Mill[illegible] Spinning,	2,675
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,185
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,810
750	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jeewraj Ballo Mills	1,150
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,295
900	1,000	a	40 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
800	2,500	all	150 p.s.	Oriental	3,325
600	2,500	400	215 p.s.	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

160	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150 p.s.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
110	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	725
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,420
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,100
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	275
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	4,700
237	9,000	all	250 p.s.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	410
300	1,000	all	200 p.s.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.s.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	4,450	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	425 p.s.	Mofussil Press & Q. Co.	630
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	650
400	850	750	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
125	1,500	1,25	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
420	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	11	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ..	60
500	500	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	102
1,000	50	all	1½ p.s.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co...	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.s.	Treacher & Co	420
2,000	250	all	40 p.s.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE dulness of the home market has caused the market for Grey Goods very quiet, and the business doing from first hands is of a very limited character. There is, however, no quotable change in prices. It appears that there will be very little doing for the three following days, owing only to the Malabar Hill fair. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings (f.) 45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs. Rs. 6 10 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, (,,) 45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs. ,, 6 11 3
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 30 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 4 11 0
3,000 ,, ,, Madapolams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. ,, 2 2 6
1,500 ,, ,, Jaconets 40 in. 20 yds. 2½ lbs. ,, 2 2 6

COTTON.

The public telegraphic intelligence of the 19th inst. reports the Liverpool market quiet with little enquiry, the price of Fair Dhollera being quiet and unchanged. The sales of the day have fallen down to 3,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Imports of the day amount to 11,000 bales. Rumours of failures are current in Liverpool, and in the absence of particulars a greater anxiety prevails in mercantile circle than would have otherwise been the case. In consequence of the abovementioned news, the market here has shown more dulness, and a very small business has transpired at a decline of Rs. 2 per candy in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 193 to 195
Akote ..... at ,, 198 to 200
Broach, M. G ..... at ,, 200 to 210
Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 216 to 218
Dholleras and Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 190 to 194
Sawgiaud ..... at ,, 201 to 203
Compta and Vingoria ..... at ,, 184 to 185

* The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

125 candies Khandeish ..... at Rs. 187
150 ,, Bhownugger, W. S. ..... at ,, 193
25 ,, Broach ..... at ,, 185

YARNS.

7,500 lbs. Coloured No. 40 to 60's (to ar.) at 15½ as. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Gwalior (s).	Haslewood	London.

DEPARTURE.

Augt.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
20	Woodburn	Hartnel	Calcutta.

The steamer Emphrates, Melville, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer China, to Australia.
Steamer Mula, to Malabar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 17 Coconada (s)..... Ewert..... Kyouk Phyoo, August 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16 Simla..... — ..... —
16 Lord Canning ..... — ..... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16 Tanjore (s)..... — .....Calcutta.
16 Sultan (s) ..... — .....Calcutta.
17 Vicroy (s) ..... — .....London.
17 Dahlia (s) ..... — .....London.
17 Massilia (s) ..... — .....Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17 Tanjore (s)..... — .....Suez.
17 Massilia (s) ..... — .....Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Gresham (s), 10 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.
British Sceptre, 125 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 127 cases brandy, Edaljee Rustomjee Mody; 1 cask spirit, 3 casks brandy, and 1 cask sherry, Manockjee Bejunjee Setna.
Caradoc (s), 57 casks beer, Bolton and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glaneuse, 50 cases brandy, Planque Vicsy and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 21 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

FROM LIVONIA.

India, (s), 2,000 pieces and 75 cases marble stones, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodburn, 29 bales gunny rags and 10 bales hemp rope, S. S. Narrelwals; 50 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 5 bales cotton, R. L. King and Co.
Wimbledon (s), 75 cases cowdies, Muthooradass Khetsey; 198 cases sherry, The London Asiatic and American Co.; 10 bales hides, Chand Syed Mahomed and Co.; 3 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 5 bales skins, Abdoolhuson Esubjee; 30 bales wool, Mangoomull Jassaing; 200 bales cotton, C. Mowjee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 80 bales cotton, Dhunjee Sojpall and Co.; 66 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Poonsey and Co.; 370 packages myrabollams, Somjee Shapurjee; 19 bales cotton, Pragjee Luckmedass 9 bales hides, The E. L. S. and F. Agency.
Zambesi (s), 40 bales wool, Munsock Coober; 21 bales wool, Vundravan Lulloobhoy.
India (s), 435 bags linseed, Passoo Versey and Co.; 56 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraj.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi (s), 372 pieces E. teeth, Adomjee Peerbhoy; 7 cases nux tukee, A. Dawoodjee; 180 pieces E. teeth, C. Alloobhoy; 253 pieces E. teeth, S. Futtahboy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 32 casks fish oil, W. Nicol and Co.; 1 bundle skins, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 1 bundle skins, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s), 4 bales skins and 22 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

India (s), 4 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

India (s), 5 bales hides, S. M. Abdool Latiff.

FOR PORT SAID.

India (s), 1 bale hide, S. M. Abool Latiff.

FOR SUEZ.

Zambesi (s) 2 bundles silk, H. Z. Abadin.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

August 19.

Miller, Surgeon-Major, Medical Department, on leave, from Poona.
Asaher, Surgeon-Major, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Poona.

August 20.

Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail. closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 22	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 23	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 27	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	...	4-30 P.M.		
China	,, 25	...	4-30 P.M.		No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 22	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	4 9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday.....	Aug. 22	Monday	Oct. 27
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	Sept. 5	,, ...	,, 10
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 24
	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday.....	Sept. 29	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	Oct. 6	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 25	Tuesday.....	Nov. 4
,, ...	Sept. 8	,, ...	,, 18
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 16
Tuesday.....	Oct. 7	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	,, 21		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Igutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only ...	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednagur and Seroor.....	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *viz.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; a 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bandar. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TARACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DONVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PANDAY—August 20th, at Mazagon, the wife of Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, of a son.

DEATHS.

NEEDS—August 18th, at Parel, Annie, the beloved daughter of Mr. S. Needs, Locomotive Foreman, B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 7 years and 8 months, deeply regretted.
DONOHOE—August 19th, at Poona, of paralysis, after an illness of six years, Mary Ann Glascott, relict of the late Patrick Donohoe, Bombay Engineers, aged 57 years and 8 months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RUSHTON—August 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Rushton, of a daughter.
BRERETON—August 14th, at Secundcrabad, the wife of Captain Brereton, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
COSTELLO—August 7th, at Shaikh Boodun, the wife of Surgeon-Major Costello, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAGRAM—At the house of his father-in-law, M. C. Joskim, No. 78, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, after an illness of 3 days, of typhoid fever, George John Bagram, Esq., aged 30 years and 4 days.
WALKER—August 13th, at the French Rocks, of typhoid fever, Claude Charles, son of Colonel C. E. M. Walker, Commandant, 30th Regiment N. I., aged 7 years and 4 months.
GREER—August 15th, at Morar, Gwalior, Capt. J. S Greer, 26th Cameronians, aged 35.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1873.

WE would call attention to the estimates of expenditure and income of the Trustees of the Port from 26th June 1873 to 31st March 1874, which have been prepared in compliance with Section LI. of the Port Trust Act, and which appear in another column. These estimates, we must explain, have not yet been discussed by the Trustees, and until they have been so discussed and adopted, and until the sanction of Government shall have been obtained as required by Section LIII. of the Port Trust Act, the proposals made in connection with the estimates cannot be adopted. It is estimated that if the present rates for port dues, wharfage fees, rents, and other sources of income remain unchanged, the revenue will be Rs. 9,84,068-12-11 for that period, and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 10,58,537-9-2, which would leave a deficit of Rs. 74,468-12-3. Of the ordinary expenditure only Rs. 3,34,210-1-9 are required for payment of salaries, pilots' fees, stores, and miscellaneous items; the remainder is for the payment of interest on rents. Scarcely any outlay is proposed except on works which were commenced before the Trust assumed charge of its duties. We regret to see that it is thought necessary by Colonel Ballard that the port dues should be increased to four annas per ton. This is a proposal which, we may be certain, will give rise to the fullest discussion of the entire financial position of the Port Trust. But as the Budget only came to our hands late yesterday afternoon, we may reserve our remarks.

AFTER the death of a man who has occupied a prominent place in the world—prominent, we mean, by the exercise of genius or some virtue and not by absolute vice or cruelty—we think it is the natural tendency among his survivors to allow his least loveable or admirable qualities to sink out of sight, and to dwell more particularly upon his loftier parts. It is this tendency probably that we have to thank for the very common advice "*de mortuis nihil nisi bonum*," and on the whole it is a very salutary tendency, for the world is none the worse but all the better of bearing more of goodness than of badness. It would be a poor world indeed if Ben. Jonson were known only for his overweening vanity; Shakspeare for his early deerstealing propensities; or Lord Bacon, not for his wisdom and learning, but that irregularity in his public duties which led to his banishment from office. Any one who cares to look around him may see this tendency, either in his private domestic concerns, or in public events which he may have become acquainted with. We see it already in the case of the death of Mr. Anstey. We now hear much more about his wonderful memory and reasoning powers than we do of his unfortunate peculiarities of temper; his genius is floating to the surface of the public mind, while the dross in his character is disappearing; and we believe that to-day there are more admirers of Mr. Anstey than he had before he died. Doubtless the sympathy which has been raised by his touchingly lonely death, coupled with the admiration [illegible]mental powers compelled people to pay [illegible] yet secure not only the performance [illegible] of his brother barristers of those kind [illegible]hich are necessary for the settlement [illegible]dy affairs, but the erection of a mon[illegible]hich may commemorate his valuable [illegible]guided gifts.

But if a monument [illegible]r. Anstey be erected we hope it will not [illegible]at the expense of one portion of the community only. The Parsees, we are told on every hand, are determined to raise a monument to the deceased barrister because they believe that he was their champion against Government injustice and police oppression. But it is surely time now to drop this cry. If the Parsee community do any act so distinctive as this, we are sure that they will lay themselves open to the accusation of making the great English lawyer's death a scapegoat for one more expression of the antipathy against Government which the late trial in the Court of Sessions was the unfortunate means of raising. There is no use whatever in embittering the feeling of one community against another; yet this would be the unhappy effect of any proceedings which might be taken by the Parsees alone to commemorate Mr. Anstey on the ground that he was their special champion. The very name "champion" has a disagreeable, class-embittering sound about it, and it would be well for certain writers in the Parsee press to abstain from using it with reference to the great barrister who has just died. Mr. Anstey did not belong to the Parsee community exclusively because he happened to defend some members of it before the High Court. It would be as reasonable for the Mussulman community to claim him as their champion, because he had been engaged in important Mahomedan cases; or for Hindoos, because he had argued successfully in disputes respecting Hindoo law. A very sensible and timely letter, signed "Moderation," appeared in the columns of our contemporary the *Times of India* the other day. "Moderation" deprecates that the death of Mr. Anstey should be made the occasion of any personal demonstration by our Parsee citizens, and remarks that any movement by them alone towards raising a bust or establishing a fellowship to the deceased would only tend to "widen "the gulf of separation that may be existing between the English and the Parsees." Our contemporary's correspondent goes on to say, that unless the inhabitants of Bombay generally, including Englishmen, Mussulmans, and Hindoos as well as Parsees, should move in the matter, the Parsees should forbear from doing so. He also reminds the Parsees—and this is a most important reminder—that they should imagine what might have been the nature of an attack upon themselves had Mr. Anstey not been for but against them. We would not go so far as "Moderation" in saying that the Parsees should not erect a monument to Mr. Anstey unless the rest of the community assist them to do so. Genius is always worthy of respect, whatever portion of a community may bear testimony to it. But what we would warn the Parsees from doing is erecting a monument to Mr. Anstey, not because of his genius but specially because he was their "champion." He was no more their champion than his honoraria from them permitted him to be. As a Barrister with a wide reputation his services were coveted far and near, but his acceptance of a brief did not identify him with the giver of it. A lawyer must plead on all sides of a question, and perhaps his genius appears most in making the worse cause appear the better—a fact which our friends the Parsees ought never to overlook. And, as "Moderation" remarks, let the "Parsees "imagine the nature of an attack from their "own advocate." If the whole body of the community combine to erect a monument to Mr. Anstey, good and well; if the Parsee or the Mussulman, or the Hindoo, or the English parts of the community agree to do so on their own behalf, again good and well; but let them all avoid doing so for less than the broad reason of his marvellous abilities. Make the successful defence of the Parsees in the Towers of Silence case a reason for erecting a monument to Mr. Anstey, and the top and vicinity of his grave might be packed with memorials, for there would be no reason why every other [illegible]or whom he has assisted to success should not make his abilities a purely personal concern and also erect a monument to him. But we believe that our present remonstrance will scarcely be needed. The cry of Parseeism and Ansteyism is surely finished now. We are aware that it is difficult for us to say a word either for or against the Parsee community without the cry being raised that we are their systematic detractors, although we believe that by pointing out their faults we are more their sincere friends than toadies who adulate them eternally; but even at the risk of our motives being again misconstrued, we ask the Bombay Parsees to refrain from aggravating local and perhaps political feeling by erecting a monument to Mr. Anstey for the reason that he was their "champion." If they do not take our advice they will lamentably hurt that tendency in the public mind to let bygones be bygones so far as Mr. Anstey was concerned, for their indiscretion will tend to rake up matters which at present are comfortably on the way to oblivion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST.

Advices from the Gold Coast, dated 31st July, state that sickness is increasing among the troops. Colonel Wise is also ill. Colonel Festing has reassumed command. The Ashantees remain passive.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales yesterday opened the Holyhead Breakwater.

PARIS, 20TH AUGUST.

Nothing fresh has transpired concerning the Monarchical movement in France. The French Government is unconcerned respecting the capture of the yacht Deerhound, being satisfied that it was not effected in French waters.

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST.

Further fighting is reported between Carlists and Government troops with varying success.

LONDON, 19TH AUGUST, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet with little inquiry, and the London Cotton Market very dull.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been dull and heavy.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s. 9d.
8½lbs. do. ..... 9s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist ..... 1s. 1½d.

The Bombay Mail via Southampton were delivered in London to-day.

The sum of £83,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The s.s. Calcutta passed through the Suez Canal outward bound for Bombay.

Rumours are current of failures in Liverpool.

Arrival from Bombay—Royal Alexandra.

MR. J. L. DUFFIELD has been appointed Acting Inspector of Branches of the Bank of Madras in the place of Mr. Gebbie.

THE *Arakan News* of the 14th instant contains no leading article. Want of space is in all seriousness assigned as the cause.

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occasionally, so that any neglect of duty may be detected, or such neglect be reported by the owners to their chief engineer.

The engineers in charge of boilers are also kept in check by the fear of their boilers being reported badly attended to. So much for boiler inspection. What inspection is required for prime movers I do not quite understand. The only prime movers in use in Bombay that I know of are steam-engines, and the only danger from them is from their not having guards fixed where required to protect the attendants or passers-by from being caught hold of, and injured by, the gearing. This danger is ten times greater as a rule amongst the machinery driven by the engine, which is sometimes a maze of shafts, pulleys, straps, wheels, &c.

There is an Act in force in England compelling the proper protection of all machinery, which I think is what the mover of the measure wishes to incorporate with boilers inspection.

In conclusion, I must say that the engineers in Bombay seem very careless about a measure which will so seriously affect them. As none, as far as I know, have publicly expressed an opinion on the subject, I also wish it to be understood that nothing in this letter is meant as a reflection on engineers in charge of boilers and engines. But I say, and believe, that 99 in 100 of the certificated engineers will agree with me, that the examinations they have had to pass were not calculated to test their competence for their duties, and that a very great many incompetent men have passed. I wish some of them would give us an opinion on inspection: some can do so, and for their own good they ought.

AN OLD MANCHESTER BOILER INSPECTOR.

N.B.—The proprietors of boilers should be compelled to furnish a copy of the Inspector's report to their engineer, with written instructions, whether to carry out the recommendation contained therein or not, or permission to do what he thought necessary.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BARODA, 16TH AUGUST.

ADVERTING to the case mentioned in my yesterday's letter, I have to inform you that the accused were committed for trial to the Sessions. Three Parsees were charged with abetting. Of these, Mr. Peile's client was afterwards brought forward as a witness as nothing had been proved against him. The other two were admitted to bail. Bail was refused for the alleged chief offender, whose offence is at present declared to be "forgery for the purpose of cheating."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, 16TH AUGUST.

"SOME people there are as 'as plenty of money and no brains; some 'as plenty of brains and no money: them as 'as the money must pay for them as 'as the brains." Immortal claimant! May your shadow and proportions never grow less! Bullocky! Orton! Roger! whoever or whichever you may be, may your brain chambers be as capacious as your person, and may they ever be filled with saws as wise as thou seemest to have applied to thyself, if even the sentiment be not thine own! I was present on Wednesday and Thursday last at the High Court of Allahabad to hear a trial which occupied the best portion of a couple of days. It was after listening to the evidence of the first witness that the brains and the money truism flittered through *my* brain, and, comparing small things with great, the claimant, Freeman, Llewellin, brains and money all got jumbled together. Ordinarily, any trial is not worth much more than a passing notice, but this one is of interest for more reasons than one. Some of the parties concerned are connected with your side. There were sundry matters in the proceedings that only a correspondent could safely comment upon; and besides, there were items in the evidence that required to be exposed with phantasmagorian brilliancy, and that "Your Own" purposes doing. I have no hesitation in quoting names—not indicating them—as they have been pretty well before the public, with one exception, since June last.

Well, to begin from the beginning. There was in Bombay in December last a young man named Alex. George Llewellin, who apparently came into some little property, amounting to Rs. 3,000 or thereabouts, under his father's will. The Reverend Charles Gilder and a brother, Frederick Sidney Llewellin, the Acting Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Telegraphs, were the executors to the estate. After paying legacies, which amounted to Rs. 1,000 each, for the mother and brother, the executor, and Rs. 500 to the other executor, the Reverend Mr. Gilder, there was a balance of Rs. 18,500 to divide between A. G. Llewellin and his sister. About eighteen months before that is, some time in 1871, young Llewellin with the consent of all the family, had drawn out Rs. 2,500 of his share, and the balance, Rs. 6,500, was handed over to him when he came of age last December. No sooner was he possessed of this money than he must need travel to see the world. I must give him this credit, that with the small capital in his hands, it was not wholly wasted, but he devoted a portion of it to the purchase of some very valuable lenses and photographic apparatus. Yet it would seem the art did not flourish with him, for it is stated he did not earn more than Rs. 50 a month. However this may be, one fine day Mr. Llewellin finds guest in the hotel of a Mr. Freeman at [illegible]. He must have been at this place for some [illegible] Freeman stated he knew him by sight for [illegible] twelve months and he was reputed worth [illegible]. Now at Mussoorie there resided a Mr. [illegible] with his family. This gentleman was the [illegible] anager of the Upper Bank of India, Limited, and had as a servant—unhappily for Llewellin that it should have been so—a young English lass named Atkinson, and to Miss A— he had been paying his attentions for some time. Mr. Moss, it would appear, and Mrs. Moss also it would naturally be inferred, had no objection to the union, provided the gallant swain secured an appointment, though without this essential he would not give his consent to the marriage—the young lady being under age I suppose at *that* time. Now Mr. Freeman kept a hotel at Landour, and being desirous of sending his wife and children to England cast about for some one to take his business *during his absence in Calcutta for two months* while he made the necessary arrangements to despatch his family home. As explanatory of what follows I may here briefly state that Llewellin "absconded" with his lady love, proceeded as far as Delhi and there honourably married her. Mr. and Mrs. Moss were much concerned at the imprudent proceeding of their handmaid, and thought of prosecuting Llewellin for *abduction*, but it turned out the young lady *was of age*, and there was another impediment, namely, the union "in the bonds of holy matrimony." Llewellin, however, was ignominiously brought back by the police in custody, and then commenced a prosecution, and persecution upon the devoted head of the unfortunate adventurer who had started on his travels from Bombay to see the world. It is necessary here to state that an agreement had been drawn up, which was to give Llewellin charge of Freeman's business, and upon this agreement Freeman instituted a civil suit against him, resulting in damages to, I think, the amount of Rs. 400. It was during the hearing of this suit that all that most unseemly squabble took place in the Magistrate's Court at Mussoorie in which Mr. Newton, barrister-at-law; Mr. Quarry, pleader; Mr. Kinsey, jub-judge; Mr. Tapp, magistrate, were all mixed up together: in which Mr. Newton, counsel for Llewellin, was fined Rs. 150 for contempt of Court. An appeal was made against the fine to the High Court at Allahabad, and it was remitted, and an order was subsequently passed by the High Court "bearing" upon the quantity of latitude counsel could claim in cross-examination, and generally so arranging things in the said order "as to cause matters to run smoothly," though whether matters have run in that groove yet, it is not for me here to say. As will be hereafter explained, Llewellin was in addition placed before the magistrate *by the police, upon no complaint of Freeman's*, on a charge of cheating and forgery, and he was committed by Mr. H. G. Ross, the Superintendent of Dehra Dhoon, to take his trial before the High Court at Allahabad on those charges. This brings me into the arena in which I passed two pleasant and amusing days on Wednesday and Thursday last. The Court-house, a magnificent block of building, I shall describe when I write my long promised letter on the changes in Allahabad within the last fifteen years. Mr. Llewellin was placed at the bar the first day before the Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, who is acting judge, but whose substantive appointment is that of Government advocate, on charges under section 417, attempting to cheat, and sections 465, 468, and 471 of the Indian Penal Code. He had been originally committed under sections 417 and 467 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. E. J. Warner, barrister-at-law, officiating Government advocate appeared for the prosecution. Mr. T. Newton, barrister-at-law, for the defence. Before the commencement of the trial it was discovered to the surprise of all concerned—judge, registrar, and officiating advocate—that two or three important documents, one especially, a cheque drawn by the prisoner for Rs. 3,000 on the Bank of Bombay in Freeman's favour, had not been sent up with the other proceedings by the Court below. Here was a pretty discovery to make at this stage. Whose fault was it? Well, originally I suppose it arose in the office of the committing magistrate, and even then would not have occurred but that the civil and criminal cases got mixed up together. Even in that case what was the registrar about or the officiating advocate, and for that matter the judge himself, who is always supposed to con his lesson before he takes his seat upon the bench? At least it used to be so in the good old Supreme Court days. The judge contemplated postponing the trial until these papers could be sent for, when Mr. Newton requested the discharge of the prisoner as the prosecution was not ready to proceed. He quoted a precedent in which Chief Justice Morgan discharged a prisoner because the prosecution were not prepared with their witnesses, though these came in only five minutes afterwards, and he demanded that a similar course should be followed. It would further be very harassing to the prisoner to detain him further in custody. The judge was of opinion that, however this might be, and notwithstanding the great carelessness of the Court below in not sending up the papers complete, he could not, in the interests of justice, consent to the prisoner's discharge, one the charges against him being of so serious a nature as forgery. After some further discussion it was agreed that the trial proceed on the admission by the prisoner of having drawn the cheque for Rs. 3,000, and which was the groundwork of the first charge. He was then arraigned under sections 417, 465, 468, and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, and pleaded *not guilty* to all the charges. On one of the jurors' names being called, "Lieut.-Col. Auldge!" *Auldjo! Auldjo!* ejaculated the gallant Colonel in a loud voice. The evidence of the chief witness for the prosecution, Mr. Freeman, went to show that he contemplated sending his family to England, but he could not do so until he had arranged for some one to manage his hotel in his absence, and as there was a good deal of stock in the hotel, he deemed it advisable that his *locum tenens* should furnish security to the extent of Rs. 3,000. Llewellin agreed to do this, and a deed was drawn up between him and Freeman, by which they became partners in a photographic concern, and Llewellin was to take charge of the hotel during Mr. Freeman's absence, receiving a salary of Rs. 200 a month. Llewellin had been at this time paying his addresses to Miss Atkinson, nurse to Mr. Moss, of the Upper Bank of India, and Mr. Moss had given Llewellin to understand that if he was in receipt of a steady income there would be no objection to the marriage. Mr. Llewellin gave Freeman a cheque on the Oriental Bank of Bombay for Rs. 2,000 as security. This was sent to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., Bombay, for realization, and was dishonoured. Mr. Freeman on learning this questioned Llewellin, who said there must be some mistake—that probably the bankers had not sold out his Government notes. Mr. Freeman then went to the Telegraph Office with Llewellin and dictated a telegram, which the latter sent to the Agent of the Oriental Bank. Llewellin shortly afterwards returned to the Telegraph Office alone and sent off another telegram, stating the first was a forgery. Mr. Freeman also sent a telegram on his own account to the Bank, asking them if they would now honour the cheque. They replied in the negative. Mr. Freeman again questioned Llewellin, when the latter persisted there was some mistake, and in support of his assertion that he had funds to meet the cheque, showed a letter to him from the bank that he had Rs. 6,381-9-0 at his credit. Llewellin then at Mr. Freeman's dictation wrote a letter to the Bank desiring them to sell out his Government notes and honour the cheque and inform Mr. Freeman they had done so. This was a day or two before Llewellin quitted Mussoorie. The next day, that is Monday, the 2nd June, Llewellin was *non est*, and it was afterwards discovered he had "absconded" with the young woman. Had he abducted Freeman himself the offence might possibly have been more heinous. I must now go on with the by-play after Llewellin and his fair inamorata had flitted from Mussoorie's lovely hills and vales. In cross-examination, Freeman asserted he had money enough to pay for a *cheap* passage for his wife and children to England *overland*. On being pressed as to this comparatively expenseless method of conveyance, the witness stated that his wife having been formerly in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, he could send the family home as first class passengers on second class fares, which could be paid in this country or in England. Happy employés of that company to possess not only present but *retrospective* advantages: for, once a P. and O.'s servant, never forgotten as such, never mind by what change of fortune a steward or a stewardess may rise in the social scale, though thrown out of a P. and O. Co.'s boat. It was further admitted in cross-examination that no general power of attorney had passed to Llewellin, so that the transaction *ab initio* was incomplete, nor, it was understood, was it to be considered *binding* till the cash had been deposited or paid. According to the evidence, Llewellin had left the Oriental Bank letter about the deposit for Rs. 6,381-9-0 with Freeman, to me an inexplicable act if he had added the 1 to the other three figures. Knavery and foolery often run together; but I can scarcely believe, if Llewellin had added the odd figure, he would have been such an idiot as to leave the forged document in the hands of another besides whom no one had seen it in its altered state, save himself, if he ever had seen it. After Llewellin's elopement with his lady love, Freeman flies to Mr. Moss, whose family, you may be sure, was somewhat fluttered at the flight of the fickle fugitive one. Excuse the alliterations. He goes to Mr. Moss to ask his advice upon the whole business, shortly after which occasion the Oriental Bank letter appears first to have been shown. Mrs. Moss was present. From the testimony of the witness she had been speaking to the police about the *abduction*; and very naturally too, considering the young lady had so suddenly withdrawn her services from herself and children to roam with her lord o'er pastures new. During the conversation the question of the genuineness of the bank letter turned up. After Freeman's return home, she sent for the letter, as she said she wished to show it to the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Short, who desired to see it. On the 3rd June, witness wrote a letter to the prisoner, of which the following was the purport. He commences in a rather pompous style:—"Sir,—I have to inform you that you have made yourself liable to a criminal action, and that unless you retrace your steps and bring Miss Atkinson back, you will find yourself in jail before you know where you are. It appears you have been playing a dangerous game with letters and cheques of the Oriental Bank. Mr. Moss has applied for a warrant against you for the abduction of his servant." It is very evident here our friend had been rubbing shoulders with Mr. and Mrs. Moss and the police, for there is much of domesticity and back-stair law implied thereby. "You will have no chance unless you come back and face the world." That is, of course, Freeman's face. "I shall bring an action against you for breach of contract, and you will find I will follow it up with heavy damages." Cool this, considering Freeman held his own all the while, and no resultant loss is shown by any breach. "But if you incline to be honest and return and carry out what was proposed, and you may write to me safely and tell me your intention"—tender this, the milk of human kindness—"and to prove you are in earnest send your lenses from Delhi to me to the care of J. Goslett & Co., Meerut. They will be safe until I go down, as things can be settled." Pecksniffian business and tenderness, considering Llewellin's lenses and the apparatus were worth some Rs. 2,000. "You can do nothing, and if you will do as I tell you, I will get you out of the mess you are in." Where the *I* is I know not. Threat and affection combined. "The last cheque you gave me is dishonoured—Rs. 200"—this turned out not to be true—"and your hotel bill is 140." Now for the *P. S.* Most ladies' postscripts contain essences, but this contains the gem of an essence. "You have still a chance; don't lose it. You can't escape. Telegrams travel quick. Send me your jewelry until matters are settled, and if you want funds let me know." Not bad this, Mr. Freeman! but why try and grab both girl and jewelry? What did you want with the jewelry? The truth is, about the time this letter was written or shortly after, witness had in his possession, with the draft on the Oriental Bank of Rs. 200, Rs. 300 belonging to the prisoner. As to the word *mess* in the foregoing, witness himself stated it had reference to the *abduction* of the young lady—the other matters were to him a secondary consideration; but then, not long before he had most probably been listening to the denunciations of Mrs. Moss for the loss of services, and the knowing look of the policeman with a peculiar cock in his eye, that interpreted what *his* department knew, and if not *his* department, at least the magistrate, who could issue a warrant *on his own* motion, so that whatever the outward action of the police, *that* department was at least *hedged*. Further facts, without filling your columns with the correspondence, appear simply to have been these. That the night Llewellin "absconded" he locked his door. We, the witness said, had to get in at the window (of Llewellin's room). What he meant by *we*, I don't know, for his proportions would be contemplated by a tailor in ordering a suit. And here you must allow me to bring in a reminiscence by way of illustration, especially as it refers to your side and I would not willingly let the tradition die. A militia was formed at Bombay during the early part of the present century to withstand any attack of French cruisers that might have been hovering about your port. On a certain signal the body was to turn out and form up in a spot duly appointed. One morning at dawn two vessels of a suspicious aspect were seen approaching the harbour. Bang! bang!! went the guns; the volunteers and officers all appeared, with two exceptions. The alarm proved a failure, and those present were dismissed again to their homes and beds. After a while a single member of the militia, sleepier than the rest, moved out fully accoutred and armed, and alone he paraded the ground set apart for the *rendezvous*. Shortly after up galloping up exclaimed, "Where are the militia! where are the militia!" The single individual facing about said, "Here we are Sir; here we are!" The *we* aforesaid included the witness and a little son who was put through a window to enable him to open the door of Llewellin's room. In this nothing was found but an old greasy hat and a *band* box, fit residues of the associated departure. The witness never charged nor ever intended to charge Llewellin criminally. He did not wish to enter into any criminal business, though the District Superintendent of Police had called upon him to do so. The only explanation he could offer about the jewelry was that it would be in his way, and he had asked once before to select for him. Intermediately, Freeman had been in correspondence with a Mr. Phillips, a Government pensioner at Fyzabad, in Oudh, which was flaunted between the parties, one and the other, in negociation concerning a settlement. The result was this: with Phillips it was a mere matter of deposit, with Llewellin it was deposit or cash and a share in the photography business, as neither Phillips nor the witness knew anything of the art. The matter of the arrest of Llewellin is a peculiar heterogeneity of this case. No complaint was made to any authority by Freeman against Llewellin. In truth, I doubt much whether the former knew he had a criminal case, at all events against the latter. My knowledge of law amounts to having casually passed through a street where a lawyer once lived and to a distant view of the New Code of Criminal Procedure through the inverted end of a telescope. I always understood that some sort of a complaint should formally be made before action could be taken by the "bobbies." The magistrate I know can proceed upon his own motion if he is of opinion, during an investigation, that an offence had been committed. But in this case the magistrate, Mr. Ross, himself asserted that the police reported the matter to him and applied for a warrant, which was granted: hence the arrest. Looking at the affair dispassionately, I consider the action of the police as officiously impertinent, as no case was reported; and the utmost Mr. Short could have known were surmises that were cast about, floating from the brains of Mrs. Moss and the ordinary chit-chat that takes a mushroom's growth, when a criminal beacon is set up against an individual. Such notes as the following upon so grave a matter as the arrest of an individual evince a *laissez faire* unbecoming a police, or for that matter any other Government officer. The first note was from Short to Freeman—"Llewellin has been *boned* at Delhi. Have you any charge against him?" Freeman was in no hurry to attend. He said he was disabled by a sore foot. The next note was to the following effect:—"Llewellin is in arrest at Delhi, having been *boned* at my instance, I *having heard* that he had swindled you. Kindly come down immediately to me and lay any charge you may have against him. You must not delay as he cannot be kept under arrest for more than 24 hours." I can understand slang expressions in private notes, but not on business so serious as Mr. Short was then engaged in. Had Llewellin gone away hiding himself, or avoiding a track or dodging a hunt in any way, one could comprehend the word *bone*. Possibly Mr. Short thought the whole affair was a lark, which in one sense it undoubtedly was. When the witness *did* go to Mr. Short, he laid no charge, and as the police had taken up the matter the prosecution virtually became a Government one. Witness stated he could have laid a charge for swindling, but did not wish to enter into a criminal business.

John Bell Cross, an accountant of the Oriental Bank Corporation, gave the usual evidence as to the state of the accounts. He said the bank never entered into an account with trustees and executors. He added it was sometimes customary, sometimes not, to insert accounts in words as well as figures, and that constituents were not permitted to overdraw their accounts. Mr. Newton enquired what the amount of overdrawal permitted to *good* constituents might be. The reply was, from two to four hundred rupees. "What," replied the counsel, "2, or 400 rupees! Why, I have known in a place like Bombay accounts overdrawn to a lakh of rupees and upwards." Apparently here the counsel little knew how magnificently that barque, the Oriental Bank Corporation, had steered through the rocks and shoals of your cotton mania. Mr. Warner, the officiating Government advocate, after the termination of the last witness's evidence, asked that the statement of the prisoner before the Court below might be read and filed. This was done. A flutter about indicated to me that something was wrong. After the statement aforesaid had been read, it was suddenly discovered by the presiding judge that he had no jurisdiction to try the case, which should have been committed by the magistrate to the *Sessions* Court for trial. Here was a dilemma. Mr. Justice Jardine gave as his opinion that all the proceedings should be quashed and the case relegated to the proper Court to try the issues as he had no power to try any case which did not involve a sentence of transportation for life or death. He doubted even whether he had power to try the minor, arising from the graver, charges, but that was a point that had not been settled. After some discussion a fifth charge was added to bring the case within the original jurisdiction of the High Court. It resembled the second charge with the exception, that the prisoner committed a forgery by altering a document purporting to be a *valuable security*, to wit, a letter from the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, to him (the prisoner) in a material part thereof after it had been executed, whereby he committed an offence punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code. On this extra charge the prisoner pleaded *not guilty* and the trial went on. I will give you results in my next letter.

The ink was scarcely dry since the foregoing was written when an extra from the *North-West Herald* was placed in my hands announcing the sudden death of Mr. Justice Jardine at Mirzapoor, the judge who presided at the trial I am now reporting. There are shocks sometimes the human system receives, sudden joy or grief, that it bears or knows not *how* to bear. One amongst us, who a few days previously had been with us in the hey-day and strength of human vitality, is no more. Having eyes, which God has given me, I have met no one in whom all the attributes of kindly feeling for his fellow man were more fully developed than in Mr. Jardine. The purity of soul breathed through his frame, and that is all I can say of him from personal knowledge. He bids us adieu! Yet he is still with us.

BOMBAY.

STRIPES.—A man named Wittoo Mahadoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to receive fifteen stripes, for stealing one gold and pearl nose-ring, belonging to Bya, woman.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Luxmon Crushna, a muccadum, was charged with assaulting a man named Coomblia Arzoon, and was fined five rupees.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday one Rama Nowloo was charged with stealing a quantity of sugar-cane, belonging to Amroota Condajee, and was on conviction sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

A GANG OF THIEVES.—The *Dnyan Prakash* in recording the forcible theft of a neck ornament from the person of a young girl, aged nine years, while passing through a byelane of Poona, states that the theft was committed by a gang which numbered fifty men.

SECRETARY TO THE DHROLE DURBAR.—We observe that Babu Keeshri Mohun Bose has been appointed Private Secretary to the Dhrole Durbar, in Kattywar. If is said that the Babu has submitted a report to the Political Officer in charge of the State with reference to the police improvements, &c.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Dowluttia Byroo. The jury found that the man's death was caused by exhaustion following fracture of both arms, the result of his having been accidentally run over by a railway waggon.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE MOFUSSIL.—The *Gujerat Mitra* does not approve of the usual practice of taking the departmental examinations in the monsoons. That time, it says, is no doubt, convenient to the official examiners, but it is quite the reverse to the candidates, who have to come from distant places.

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE.—The case of Sorabjee Jehanghier, proprietor of the *Deccan Herald*, against Temooljee Dadabhoy and Rustomjee Dadabhoy, printers and publishers of the *Poona Observer*, on a charge of defamation, has, we learn, been fixed for hearing on the 30th September next, before the Joint Judge of Poona.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S COURT AT SURAT.—The *Surya Prakash* states that business is accumulating in the Subbordinate Judge's Court of Surat. The suits filed are increasing in number, and many of these are of a complicated nature, and, therefore, require much thought and time. The writer recommends the employment of some temporary Subordinate Judges to clear up the arrears.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday the Fort Police Court a Hindoo named Motee Gangjee, a noted thief, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing one turban and one angarkha, belonging to Nuthoo Ramjee. The same man was also charged with stealing a dhotur and a bag [illegible] Rs. 27, and a small brass cup. Prisoner [illegible] ged guilty and sentenced to four months' [illegible] imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade [illegible]stand this evening:—

March	La Casse Noisette	Gurtner.
Polka	Faliera	Strauss.
Aria	Final Estrello	Verdi.
Valse	Summer Night's Dream	Strauss.
Selection	Vespes Siciliennes	Verdi.
Galop	Damen	Parlioux.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WOMAN.—A Purdasee named Gyadeen attempted the other day to murder a woman, who was in his keeping at Poona, by means of an instrument for cutting. On an alarm being raised the mother of the woman came to the spot and snatched the weapon from his hand. The man was arrested, and on being placed before the magistrate for trial, urged that he intended to commit suicide with the instrument. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PUBLIC READINGS.—A very choice selection of readings was given by Mr. H. Conder to the members of the Boree Bunder Reading Club on Tuesday evening last. The audience was greatly interested and amused and a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the Reader for coming forward in so handsome a manner to afford instruction and amusement to the subscribers and their friends. Several ladies were present. Seeing the rapid progress which this young society is making a suitable building is being agitated for, the present one being too small and confined.

THE ROW BETWEEN TWO PARSEE DUBASHES.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Pallonjee Framjee, Dubash, was again charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with causing grievous hurt to Jamsetjee Dorabjee, Dubash, by having bitten off one of his ears. Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Macfarlane (Macfarlane and Skipsey) for the defence. About six witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, after which Mr. Macfarlane stated that he intended to call witnesses for the defence, and the case was therefore adjourned till Saturday next. We have already published the particulars of the case.

AN ACCIDENT.—We regret to say that an accident occurred on Saturday evening last to Mr. Ardaseer Sett Cursetjee, late Honorary Magistrate, who while alighting from Sir Jamsetjee's carriage in that gentleman's compound, accidentally fell and dislocated his ankle bone. Sir Jamsetjee telegraphed at once to Mr. Bheemjeebhoy, the celebrated bone-setter in Bombay, who came up forthwith and set the bone to rights.—*Poona Observer.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 tons Captain James Melville, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Grant and infant, and eight deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	August.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.		H. M.	IN. FT.
10 59 m	5 2	Thursday 21	4 14 m	5 4
10 43 a	3 0		5 5 a	2 9
11 28 m	5 7	Friday 22	4 52 m	5 7
11 21 a	3 8		5 36 a	3 6
11 56 m	5 11	Saturday 23	5 27 m	5 10
11 54 a	4 0		6 5 a	4 0
.....		Sunday 24	5 59 m	5 8
0 22	5 11		6 32 a	4 7
0 26 m	4 4	Monday 25	6 29 m	5 6
0 47 a	5 11		7 0 a	5 0
0 58 m	4 7	Tuesday 26	6 59 m	5 3
1 13 a	5 9		7 28 a	5 3
1 29 m	4 6	Wednesday ... 27	7 30 m	4 8
1 40 a	5 4		7 54 a	5 3

Moon—New, 23rd, 6h, 20m. A.M.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY.

THE second annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., secretaries and treasurers, for the purpose of [illegible]ng the directors' report and receiving the accounts [illegible] the year; of declaring a dividend; appointing directors in the room of those who retired by rotation; and appointing auditors and fixing their remuneration. Mr. J. G. Smith, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. The directors' report having been read and the accounts submitted to the shareholders, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy,—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts as submitted be and hereby are approved and adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Anthony Morrison, and seconded by Mr. C. Douglas,—"That a dividend of Rs. 40 per share be declared payable on and after the 25th inst."

Proposed by Mr Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, and seconded by Mr. Goculdas Dewjee,—"That the sum of Rs. 2,000 be carrried to the reserve fund in terms of a resolution passed at a meeting held on the 4th February 1873."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy,—"That Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee be appointed a director in the room of Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, who retires by rotation."

Proposed by Mr. C. Douglas, and seconded by Mr. Limjee D. Furdoonjee,—"That Messrs. S. W. Read and Gungadas Keshordas be reappointed auditors, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each."

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

HIGH COURT.—21ST AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR ARGUMENT.

Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—In the matter of the Indian Registration Act, 1871, and the Petition of R L Southern and Co—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

745-70—Jefferson and Payne—Navibai, widow, v Khatao Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

Bombay and Kattywar Financial and Commercial Association, Limited, (in Liquidation)—Dallas and Lynch—Khooealchund Cullianchund and another v Trimbuc Ramchundra—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

239-72—H. E. Hope—Bheewa Tanajee Nackwa v Gunnoo Gopaljee—A Framjee.

LONG CAUSES.

108-72—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraj Peerbhoy v. Khan Mahomed Dhurrumsey—Dallas and Lynch—To be struck out.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khalacdina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinnanath—G J Mody (Part heard.)

748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalacdina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—J Mody (Part heard.)

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Curseljee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner. (Part heard.)

186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Abba Hajee Esmai, and others v Abba Thara and others—G S Judge

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khangar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Wullud Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hamabai alias Rahilbaee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naderi v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-73—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SUMMARY SUITS.

570-73—Dallas and Lynch—Ganesh Mahadeow S v Jugjeevun Hemjee.

422-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Jaffer Hajee Currim v Perozshaw Pestonjee and another—Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

181-72—Jefferson and Payne—Champa Prema v Mocl-chund Vundravun—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

482-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v Tejpall Ramjee—K Morojee.

200-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caroline and Ann Stevens and another v Anna Pennell—Dallas and Lynch.

715-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nugindas Hurjeevundas and others v Bymchundas Shirbhurdas—Prescot and Winter.

THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

A MAN named Prema Dewcurn, who was concerned in the great Ahmedabad Conspiracy Case, and has been evading the writ issued against him by the Senior Magistrate, was arrested at Cutch about a month ago, and forwarded to Bombay for trial. It will be remembered that fourteen persons were implicated in two cases of giving false evidence before the magistrates of Ahmedabad and Surat. In one of these cases, seven men were committed for trial at the High Court, for causing one Cooverjee Jetha to be stabbed by a man named Doolub Shamjee, and another man named Pittamber, at Ahmedabad, on the 20th February 1872, in order that the fact of such stabbing might appear in evidence against Waljee Lohar and two others. The prisoners were convicted at the third Criminal Sessions of 1872, before the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Bayley, and sentenced by him to suffer seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. In the other case, seven persons were committed for trial for causing false evidence to be get up against Visumber Laljee and two others, in consequence of which evidence the three persons were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Surat of robbery, and sentenced in 1872 to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. The seven persons were tried in the course of this year at the High Court, and were, on conviction, sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years each.

The prisoner Prema Dewcurn was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with abetting the fabrication of false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Peile, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution. The information of Doolub Shamjee laid in the former two cases was read over in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, after which the magistrate adjourned the case for further inquiry till the 28th inst. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

KOBS.—WHO THE DICKINS IS KOBS?

A RESIDENT of Bombay in the "good old times" sends us the following:—Bombay has had its characters. Kobs was one. Many in Bombay at the present time will recollect him, but he is one of the past. He made a little money and retired to his fatherland to enjoy it, which it is to be hoped he has done and will continue to do. He was a man thoroughly respected where he was known, although his aspirations did not soar high. He first essayed as a dancing master in another name as if he was not proud of the effort—which was a failure. He then opened a small hat shop in his own name. It was a small ground floor room in Church Gate Street. He was thoroughly honest and wanted every one else to be the same. One of his debtors up-country had owed him some money a long time. He came to Bombay and pitched a tent on the Esplanade. Kobs went to demand his money. He was put off. Kobs took a watch from the table at which his debtor was sitting, saying that if he could not get money he should take goods. He was summoned before a magistrate, who told him that the law would not allow him to recover his debts in that way, so he was cautioned and gave up the w[illegible]. A Civil Servant three days' post from Bombay [illegible] Rs. 2-12 for a neck-tie. Kobs wrote for it, [illegible] ting no reply, he took to writing (bearing) *every* although it took three days to go. He kept that up till the postage amounted to a rupee. The debtor came to Bombay and sued Kobs in the Small Cause Court for a rupee. The scene in Court was highly amusing, for Kobs was an original. The First Judge called in Mr. Johnson, the Second Judge, who was an old Court of Requests Judge, to ask if he had ever known of such a claim. He had not. So after all the Court had had some good fun, except, perhaps, the plaintiff, who was very wrath, Kobs bowed and smiled himself out of Court with a verdict.

Kobs, like some greater men, used to advertise in verse, and the following expresses some of his sentiments:—

THE OLD TIMES AND THE NEW.

We've very few "Shopkeepers" now,
We've very few things to be "sold,"
Few tradesmen have "customers" got,
Such words are a great deal too old.

Time was when a tradesman invited
His "customers," gentry and friends,
But now such a man's a low fellow,
Such style your new tradesman offends.

Time was when "shopkeepers" "sold;"
Advertisers announced their goods saleable;
Such vulgarity now won't go down,
Tradesmen's goods are now only "available."

"My place," says the new man "is no shop"
"I don't sell hobnails and birch brooms,"
So in talking of shops of the day,
You must merely say So-and-so's "Rooms."

But kind "customers" come to the "shop"
Of L. Kobs, the most grateful recipient
Of all favours the public bestow,
But don't say you're Kobs's "constituent."

L. Kobs has what for the hunt,
For aquatics one worthy Tom Coombes;
So walk into Kobs's small shop
But prithee don't call it his "Rooms."

For his shop is but small, tho' chockfull
Of the best that all Europe produces;
Therefore to the style of Bombay
There's no doubt that Kobs mainly conduces.

TO THE LOOSE CUSTOMERS.

While cheapness is Kobs's conceit,
His assortment of all that's retailable
Is open to those who mean pay,
But, mind you, there's nothing "available."

TO THE FATHER OF A FAMILY.

Now that old Sol is coming north and Pluvius drawing nigh
And the upper storey apt to get too wet or else too dry,
Each father of a family, for that family's behoof
Should provide each little cocoanut our Anti-Pluvi-solar roof.

* The process wanted one little element that belonged to the argument of Sir Erskine Perry sitting on the Bench of the High Court of Bombay. He supposed A. and B. in conversation. A. takes out his watch to see the time. B. remarks

INDIAN ITEMS.

The State of Bhownuggur is reported as anxious to pay Government 32 lakhs of rupees in commutation of its annual tribute. The treasury must be prosperous if it has £320,000 to invest in this manner.—*Pioneer.*

Capture of a Shark.—A young shark, measuring about seven feet, was captured by some fishermen last week off No. 5 Jetty, and was taken to the police-compound for the authorized reward of five rupees.—*Englishman.*

A Narrow Escape.—An East Indian lad, named Frederick Ross, accompanied by about seven of his school-mates, went yesterday morning to the Barrackpoor Park tank to enjoy a bath, and, whilst in the water skylarking with some of them, suddenly lost his footing, and, as he could not swim, went to the bottom. His companions, some of whom could swim, instead of rendering him immediate assistance, as the spot where he sunk was not far off from where they were, ran up to the top of the bank, and commenced shouting and making a noise, which attracted the attention of a *mallee* of the Park, who was fortunately passing by at the time, and who, seeing the critical position of the lad, jumped into the water, and caught hold of him by the hair of his head as he floated up for the third time.—*Ibid.*

Marriages at Manchester.—It is said that the marriages at Manchester are so numerous on Whitmondays it would be impossible to splice by couples. The officiating clergyman takes about 12 or 20 couples together, marries the whole lot, and then tells them that they are "all married, and they can sort themselves." We do not vouch for this; but we have heard it seriously affirmed.—*Indian Daily News.*

Heavy Rain at Agra.—They have had another great flood at Agra and the consequences have been somewhat serious. Houses, in the city and suburbs, have literally crumbled, and lives have been lost thereby. Houses in the station bazaars have settled down in heaps of mud, slush, and rotten grass; and compound walls and out-offices have toppled over. After pouring for forty consecutive hours, the clouds rolled away on Friday. The number of native houses destroyed is estimated at some thousands. The magistrate and his assistants have been busy pulling down and building up.

A Murder at Benares.—A murder has taken place in the 13th Regiment N. I., the particulars of which are as follows:—The pay havildar of a company accused a Sikh sepoy of theft of Rs. 40; the sepoy was arrested pending an investigation, which resulted in his acquittal for want of proof. After this the revengeful Sikh awaited an opportunity of picking a quarrel with his superior officer, and one day meeting him he made the taunting interrogative remark, "What did your charge after all come to?" This led to an altercation, terminating in the sepoy's shooting his antagonist through the heart with a rifle. The sepoy is to be made over to the civil authorities for trial.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Tortured to Death.—We learn, from our Tanjore correspondent, that Saravana Pillay, Inspector of Police at Sheally, who was committed by the Head Assistant Magistrate of Tanjore on a charge of culpable homicide, has been sentenced by Mr. Nelson, the Sessions Judge of Tranquebar, to be hanged. Saravana Pillay and two of his constables had detected a case of dacoity at Sheally, and, among those who were arrested, was a known depredator, "from whom the Inspector endeavourded to elicit evidence against the prisoners. Finding the man unable, or, as he thought, unwilling to disclose the particulars of the dacoity and the names of those implicated in it, the Inspector tried what a little physical persuasion might effect. The deceased was in a bad state of health at the time, and, consequently, the torture to which he was subjected, in the shape of sundry blows and kicks, proved fatal; and Mr. Nelson has found the Inspector guilty of murder, and sentenced him to death.—*Madras Times.*

THE PETITION-WRITER.

Suppose a villager, thinking that the bunnia who holds a mortgage on his land has stretched his rights beyond the limits nominated in his bond, or that some astute tenant, having secured the co-operation of the putwarri, has jogged him out of half his ancestral acres, proceeds to the sudder station to seek legal redress. On the morning after his arrival he joins the motley crowd which flows at the same hour each day into the cutcherry compound. But arrived so far, he has at out as much idea of what he ought to do next as an old maiden lady from a provincial town whose evil fate had involved her in a law suit, might be supposed to have if set down alone at the door of Westminster-hall. He probably knows thus much, that he must have his grievance put down upon stamp paper, and he necessarily yields to the solicitations of some of the ready writers who insinuatingly invite him to repose his limbs upon their strips of matting or carpet, and his confidence in their sympathizing breasts. Should he be ignorant and perverse enough to think that he can do without them, his fate will be like that of the sordid and presumptuous individual who should attempt to find a cab at the door of Covent Garden or Drury Lane on a wet night, without the aid of the ragged men and boys who earn twopences by calling those vehicles. He will be compelled at last with ignominy to return and seek the assistance which he has despised. For what is the extent to which his own unaided exertions can carry his suit? He may lurk about the door of the room where the court is sitting, and when the chuprassies are not looking he may slip in, and, standing suddenly before the startled judge, may lift up his voice in a discordant cry for "*Dohai, padsha, dohai,*" and will be presently afterwards roughly hustled out and precipitated to the bottom of the verandah steps. So our villager sooner or later finds himself squatted by the side of a petition-writer, detailing his wrongs and having them put into form and writing. Now, if this were a simple process of dictation or translation into technical language, and if the necessary connection of the petition-writer with the case stopped here, the suitor could not ordinarily be much imposed upon by him, and there would be no need for subjecting him, any more than the ordinary letter-writer of the bazaar, to regulations. But those who know anything of the long-winded, irrelevant, and confused tales—like eternity, without beginning or end—in which the uneducated countryman, whether in this or other countries, endeavours to explain his grievances, know that a faithful and concise abridgement thereof cannot be made without much patient inquiry, and to expect the petition-writer in his present irresponsible position to take this trouble is to ignore the most elementary principles of human nature. What does he care if, in hastily catching at a few facts and names which happen to appear less indistinct that the rest of the hazy narrative, and in filling up the gaps according to his own ideas of what a case should be, he makes his client seek a pedal remedy for a merely civil injury, sue the wrong persons, or claim something that his own statement will clearly show that he is not entitled to. The petition-writer is positively a gainer by the plaint being badly drawn out; for if it is returned for amendment or dismissed, his services must be called into play again. Suppose, however, that the petition is put in proper form at last, presented and received. Finding himself face to face with the judge and the stamp paper, which he looks upon as the bribe given to the sircar to allow him a hearing—just as the two-anna bit was given to the chuprassie to let him into the court—having been accepted, or suits perhaps indulges the hope that after being allowed to repeat his rambling story right through, he will be dismissed with a kindly assurance that by the time he gets home he will find ample restitution made of all that had been unjustly taken from him. Instead of this, however, he is curtly asked a few questions, of which he entirely fails to see the drift; is with difficulty made to return brief answers, hears the judge say a single word or so to the moonshee; hears the latter gabble out an unintelligible sentence, which appears to be addressed to him, feels himself spun rapidly round, and pushed by both shoulders towards the doorway, whence he is unceremoniously ejected, turning back his head with a yearning glance towards the judge who is already engaged in another case, and vainly beseeching to be informed "*Kya hookum.*" After recovering his physical and mental equilibrium, both of which are apt to be upset by the rapidity of the scene, he probably reflects that if he thought he had done with his friend the petition-writer he made a great mistake. To whom else can he look to tell him whether his case is lost or won, or what is to be done next. He certainly has a vague notion that the moonshee shouted after him, as he left the room, something which might have been the date on which he was next to attend, but "the unfamiliar sounds of *yekum nikoobur*, or *pundarah januwary*, have already slipped from his memory. He accordingly returns to his guide, philosopher, and friend, and after paying for the secret, is told to go to the moonshee, after the sahib has left court, and ask for a slip of paper with the date fixed for his case written on it. As he cannot read this himself, and as the moonshee, moreover, tells him to pay in *talabana*, but leaves him to find out the amount to be paid for himself, he is driven back once more to the petition-writer. He probably does not get away this time without having to pay for another petition being written on stamp paper to be delivered with his own hands into that of the judge on the next occasion of his standing within reach of him. The suitor may fail to see the necessity for this, and may grumble, but he must pay for it all the same, for the petition-writers understand the tactics of trade so much in vogue amongst the grocers at home, who fill their shop windows with excellent sugar advertised at threepence a pound, but refuse to sell it unless the purchaser also takes an equal quantity of the abominable mixture which they call their tea at five shillings. In the same way the petition-writers refuse to retail information which is more useful to their clients than profitable to themselves, unless the latter buy a fair amount of petitions, which may be characterized by the reverse of those terms.

Much the same thing takes place, again, on the day fixed for the appearance of the defendant. Our suitor being determined to make the most of the petition which he has had forced upon him, awaits his opportunity to present it with effect. When judge and moonshee are both busy writing down the statement of his adversary, and the attendant chuprassies are busy endeavouring to silence the redundant expostulations of that party, our plaintiff unexpectedly chucks his petitions, folded into a small, hard packet, on to the sheet on which the sahib is writing and within an inch of his nose. In an instant half-a-dozen scandalized officials rush upon him from different parts of the room; he is rudely pushed about, greeted with a torrent of indignant expressions, such as *beiman, bewukoof*, &c., and very possibly has his petition flung back in his face by the irritable hakim. He inwardly resolves that he will pay for no more petitions, but the *urzy nawees* is irresistible. He himself cannot oppose the reasonableness of having one more petition drawn up, to set forth in adequate terms the awful depravity of the persons whom his adversary has named as his witnesses, and to explain to the court how they have, every one, been bribed, and so on, till the case is concluded, when our plaintiff most likely finds that he has paid to his petition-writer five or six times as much as the court allows him for costs if he wins his suit.

Our Government is doing its best to create a respectable native bar for the mofussil courts, and if it succeeds it will confer a great boon upon the people. But we believe that a far more widely beneficial measure would consist in infusing some respectability into the class of petition-writers—a body which, though not forming a recognised branch of the legal profession, as a matter of fact performs now, and will continue to perform even after every country cutcherry has its quota of regular pleaders, an important part of the duties which in England fall upon attorneys. One of our great faults in this country is that whilst we are alway trying to introduce new institutions formed after European models, we neglect to regulate and make the best of those which are of spontaneous growth. To whatever degree of perfection we may bring our mofussil bar, the mass of petty cases, which forms the great bulk of the litigation in our courts, must still be left to the conduct of the *urzy nawees*; and it is surely, therefore, desirable that some check should be imposed upon the injury caused to poor suitors through his ignorance, carelessness, or dishonesty. To this end it should be laid down as a general rule that no one should practice as a public petition-writer within the precincts of any mofussil court without a license from the District Judge or Magistrate. Licenses should not be granted without subjecting the candidates to a simple examination in law, and testing their ability to write clearly and concisely. The district officer should have the power to fine the petition-writer the value of the stamp paper upon which he may have written any petition which is rejected by the court to which it is presented as improperly written or superfluous, as well as to inflict fines for other kinds of misconduct. And in order to make the latter rule effectual, each petition-writer should be required to furnish security for due obedience to the regulations under which he accepts his license, and to sign every petition which he writes. By these means litigants who delight in presenting useless petitions need not be baulked of their pleasure, as they would no doubt find persons in the bazaar willing to write for them; but suitors who wished to have their cases got up as cheaply as possible would have some security against being led by interested advisers into unnecessary expense.—*Indian Observer.*

THOMSON'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHINA.*

At the moment when Lord Elgin was putting his signature to the last treaty concluded with China, a photographer, who had previously been introduced into the Hall, gave great annoyance to the Prince Kung by taking a general view of the "high contracting parties." So great has been the advance made since those days even by the Chinese in the knowledge of foreign arts that the same Prince who thirteen years ago attempted to conceal his face from the camera of Signor Beato appears now as the subject of the frontispiece to the work before us, seated quite at his ease, and in the attitude of a man as thoroughly inured to the process as any one of our own princes could possibly be. The idea of placing his likeness in the front of the book was a happy one, as he may truly be said to embody the comparatively enlightened policy which has made photography possible in China. Under his rule facilities in the way of travelling in the interior have been largely extended; and whereas ten years ago it was almost as much as a foreigner's life was worth to venture into any of the central or southern provinces, Mr. Thomson now lays before us the most positive proof that he has not only traversed some of the districts which were wont to be reckoned most dangerous, but that he has also been allowed to take "sun pictures" of such objects as appeared to him to be worthy of illustration.

As yet only one volume, containing photographs of men and things taken in the region of Hongkong, Canton, Macao, and Formosa has appeared, and of this instalment of the work it is impossible to speak too highly. The subjects chosen are precisely those which will be most highly valued as souvenirs by travellers in China, while at the same time they are well calculated to give to stay-at-home people a very complete and vivid idea of the appearance and customs of the Celestials and of the scenes which surround them in their native land.

To those accustomed to pursue the peaceful art of photography in Western countries, the idea of collecting a series of pictures such as that before us would present few difficulties. But in China, as Mr. Thomson tells us in his introduction, it is far otherwise. The Chinese are eminently superstitious, and entertain a firm belief that all photographers are in close league with the Prince of Darkness, and that the "sun portraits" which they produce are obtained only at the expense of so large a portion of the principle of life on the part of the sitter that his death must infallibly ensue within a very short period. Acting on this belief, and in apparent oblivion of the laws of filial piety, they everywhere raised strong objections to Mr. Thomson's proposals to photograph children, but readily brought their aged parents to be placed before the foreigner's silent and mysterious instrument of destruction. As may be supposed, however, the results of this and kindred superstitions were not always only of a negative nature. In many places Mr. Thomson met with much opposition, and on more than one occasion he was attacked by "lewd fellows of the baser sort," who at the instigation of the Literati stoned and otherwise ill-treated him. In fairness to the nation, it must also be mentioned that he speaks of having received much kindness and hospitality in many country districts, and at the hands of officials who by association with Europeans have learned to appreciate the substantial benefits which foreign intercourse can confer.

In the volume before us, as we have already said, are represented only scenes and people from the neighbourhood of Canton and Hongkong, where foreigners and their ways are perfectly understood, and it is plain that Mr. Thomson has largely profited by this extended knowledge. Not only is he able to show us what Canton schoolgirls and boys are like, but he is able to take us into the verandah of a private gentleman's house, to introduce us to the entire family enjoying their post-prandial pipes, and to open the door of a lady's dressing-room that we may witness the operation by which she removes superfluous hairs from her cheeks and trims her eyebrows. A close inspection shows us that the instruments she employs are "two fine silken cords arranged upon the fingers so as to yield to the form of the face, and at the same time act as pincers." On the table before her stands a dressing-case which contains white powder and carmine for the face, comb, hair-brush, tooth-brush, tongue-scraper, gum for stiffening the hair into the required shape, hair-pins, &c. In no country in the world is painting the face more largely practised than in China, and in no country are its evil effects more plainly visible. A very few months' application of the brush is enough to ruin the complexion. The skin speedily becomes coarse, yellow, and shrivelled, and a lady who has once habituated herself to the use of paint can no more do without it than can an arsenic-eating Turkish lady forego the fattening drug, or an English dram-drinker his morning glass. It is as refreshing to turn from the contemplation of the artificially pink and white cheeks of Chinese ladies to the healthy, fresh complexions of the Canton boat-girls in the photographs as it must be in real life. These strong, active young women are the pictures of health, and need no carmine to add roses to their round chubby faces. They are despised and rejected by their sisters on land, who look down on them as belonging to an inferior race. Their *patois* is turned into ridicule, and their untrammelled feet are made the subjects of witticisms. But if health counts for anything, and if strength and beauty of limb are to be desired, the Hakka boat-girl need scarcely envy the poor bedizened, decrepit creature who points the finger of scorn at her through the blinds of her sedan-chair

In other photographs we find represented victims of two great evils which at present afflict China—competitive examinations and the opium pipe. When the illustrious founder of the periodical examinations through which alone honour and rank are to be obtained in China enunciated his system, he omitted to limit the age of candidates, and unfortunately confined the subjects for study to the nine canonical books. The result is are such as might have been expected. Year after year unsuccessful competitors appear before the examiners in the vain hope of at last winning a button. Youth and middle age pass away, but still they persevere; while at the same time they eke out a miserable pittance by leading others in the same hopeless paths which they themselves have trod, or, as is more frequently the case, subsist on the charity of their friends. The conclusion of every examination increases the number of these drones of society, who, while they add nothing to the producing power of the country, are a steady drain on its resources, and whose minds are contracted by the exclusive study of the narrow principles laid down by the native philosophers of the Confucian era. Unless the influence of the foreign trade and enterprise which are now slowly but surely making their way throughout the Empire be sufficiently powerful to induce the Literati to direct the energies which they now waste on pseudoliterary efforts into new and useful channels, we shall for many years find in the brethren of the unfortunate student represented by Mr. Thomson our worst and most bigoted enemies.

But more destructive to the mental and physical fibre of the nation is the opium pipe. The photographs of opium-smokers at home and in the tavern which Mr. Thomson has given us reveal in some measure the extent of the evil. We see the wealthy man enjoying his pipe on his well-furnished bed, and surrounded by all the comforts of his own home, while his poorer neighbour is stretched on the bare mat of an uncurtained tavern couch, inhaling the fumes of the same ensnaring drug. It is no exaggeration to say that opium-smoking is now universal in China. Princes and peasants, mandarins and civilians are all votaries to the pipe. Theoretically it is prohibited by law, and heavy punishments are declared to await both those who smoke and those who deal in the drug, but practically the law on the subject is a dead letter. No one is without sin, and there is, therefore, no one to throw the first stone, and, notwithstanding the strongly worded edicts which appear periodically, strictly forbidding the growth of the poppy, large districts in the Northern and Western provinces are annually devoted to its cultivation. In every large town the well-known sign of the opium shop meets the traveller at every turn, and there is scarcely a house in the land which in some shape or another does not bear witness to the very wide extent of the evil. It has frequently been contended that opium-smoking is not more pernicious in its effects than alcoholic intemperance, and that when practised in moderation it is, if not beneficial, at least harmless. Of course there may be people who by the constant exercise of self-control may succeed in resisting the desire for more which invariably accompanies even the smallest indulgence in opium; but the large majority of smokers recognize no limit but that drawn by the length of their purses. No one can have mixed much with Chinamen who has not seen abundant evidence of its baneful effects in the haggard looks, the sunken eyes, and the trembling limbs of its votaries. Mr. Thomson mentions the case—and thousands of a similar kind might be recorded—of a clever young miniature-painter at Hongkong who brought speedy ruin on himself and his family by the use of opium:—

Five years ago [he says] I recollect him a handsome, fashionably-dressed youth; his tail a model of perfect plaiting, and his head shaven as smooth as a billiard-ball. No silks were more beautiful or richer than his. . . . This good looking dandy was at that time in full work as a portrait-painter. Some years afterwards I fell in with him again—a shrunken, hollow-eyed, sallow-faced old man. He was still working at his craft, but only on two days a week, the rest of his time being uninterruptedly devoted to the demands of his opium pipe.

That this vice is not so universal among the Tartars as among the Chinese may perhaps be gathered from a glance at the group of fine, stalwart Mongol artillerymen which Mr. Thomson's art has portrayed. It is perhaps fortunate for the European Powers which have crossed swords with China that these recruits from the conquering race bear but a very small proportion to the rest of the Imperial army. It may be doubted whether the march of the Allied armies to Pekin would have been such an easy "walk over" as it was had the road thither been defended by such formidable looking gunners as those which now garrison Canton. Their appearance forcibly brings to mind the fact of their direct descent from the Tartar tribes who, in the thirteenth century swept over the whole of Asia, and carried terror and confusion up to the walls of Moscow, and suggests the question whether another such inroad might not be within the bounds of possibility were another Jingis Khan to arise.

We can confidently recommend this first volume of Mr. Thomson's series to the perusal of our readers, and from the nature of the work we anticipate that the interest it excites will at least be fully maintained in the succeeding parts, since the districts through which he intends taking us are [illegible] known to Europeans than those which form the subject of the photographs before us. After showing us the [illegible] places of interest on the coast as far as Shan-[illegible] tells us in his introduction that he "will proceed to Ningpo and the Snowy Valley, the favourite spring resort of Shanghai residents, and justly celebrated for the beauty of its azaleas, its mountain scenery, its cascade and waterfalls; thence to the Yang-tsze-Kiang, visiting en route the Treaty Ports and the ancient capital Nankin, passing through the weird scenery of the gorges of the Upper Yang-tsze, and penetrating as far as Kwei-chow-fu. The concluding journey will embrace Chefoo, the Peiho, Tientsin and Pekin. The remarkable antiquities, the Palace, Temples, and the Observatory, the different races in the great metropolis, the ruins of the Summer Palace and the Ming Tombs shall be presented to the reader; after which I will guide him through the Nankow Pass, and take my leave of him at the Great Wall."

* *Illustrations of China and its People.* A Series of Two Hundred Photographs, with Letterpress descriptive of the Places and People represented. By J. Thomson, F.R.G.S. 4 vols. Vol. 1, London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low, & Searle. 1873.

AMERICAN NOTES.

BOSTON, JULY 1.

The example both of the United States and of France would seem to indicate that the ravages and destructiveness of war are rather over than under-estimated at the time of its occurrence. In both countries, while war was in progress, the prevalent prophecies were the most gloomy conceivable; the bloody conflict seemed to be causing commercial and social paralysis in the very heart of the lands; and at the close, it seemed to be inevitable that only a very slow process of recuperation,—if indeed recuperation at all were possible,—would restore former prosperity and power. In each case, however, such forebodings have been happily disappointed. France seems already to be resuming her place as a first class Continental Power; she has anticipated the payment of her enormous debt to Germany; and she has apparently entered upon a new career of industrial as well as political greatness. The recovery of this country from a devastating conflict of four years has been scarcely less striking. Utter ruin seemed to stare us in the face at the end of the second year, and when peace was finally concluded at Appomatox Court House in the spring of 1865, the prospect before us, though grateful as one of peace, was far from reassuring on its side of material well-being. We had a new National Debt of something over twenty-five hundred millions of dollars; our commerce had been swept from the ocean by Alabamas, and scarcely a merchantman bearing the stars and stripes was afloat; there remained the problem of settling the South under the new condition of things; the war had, to a great degree, paralysed the cotton trade; the North as well as the South had lost more than a million lusty arms from the factory, the field, and the office; and it seemed probable that decades must elpase before we could hope to arrive at the point of material prosperity which had been relinquished in 1861. But now, hardly one effect of the war is anywhere visible. With the exception of the partisan strife in Louisiana, which breaks out fitfully now and then into riot and bloodshed, the South is tranquil, has been pretty thoroughly "reconstructed," has regular governments and new constitutions, and is fully represented in the National Congress. New conditions of labour have, indeed, taken the place, in that region, of the old; but the rice, sugar, and cotton plantations have begun to thrive again, and it will not be many years before the substitution of free for slave labour, and the action of natural economic law, will enable the South to make the most of the rich resources and agricultural opprtunities which nature has afforded to her. Perhaps there is no shorter or simpler means of illustrating the material advance which the United States has made during the past ten or twelve years, despite the war, than in a comparison of their wealth and industries at the two periods; and I think you will be somewhat surprised to learn that the value of the real and personal estate in the country nearly doubled between 1860 and 1870, during four of which years the war was going on. In 1860 this value was a trifle over sixteen billions; in 1870 it was somewhat over thirty billions. In New York the increase in the decade was very remarkable, being from about eighteen hundred millions in 1860, to over six and a-half billions in 1870; the value of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania property more than doubled. The seven wealthiest States in the Union, the only ones whose valuations reach billions, are, in the order given, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana. The increased wealth of these sections, to be sure, give the brighter side of the shield, while Virginia, which has decreased in wealth just about one-half, North Carolina, which is yet worse off, and other Southern States, show the other and darker side. The totals, however, indicate that property in the whole country has not far from doubled during each of the last two decades, the increase between 1860 and 1870 having been about the same as that between 1850 and 1860, though California yielded her gold in the latter period, and war existed through nearly half of the former. It is trite to say this rapid recovery from the material effects of the war is owing to the development of the resources of the country; and not less, so to say, that the three agencies which have constituted that development are—agriculture, industrial enterprise, and a revived commerce. But I think you will be interested to learn the extent and method of this development, as far as they can be indicated within the limits of a brief letter. It appears that the two agencies of agriculture and manufactures have kept a very even pace together during the past decade; it has not been with us as it has been of late years with you in England, where industrial enterprise seems to have been steadily gaining on the landed interest. You are well aware that agricultural products could not but rapidly increase in this country, when the vast tracts of fertile but unimproved land, and the ever-swelling tide of immigration are considered. Wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, hay, and other great staples, have not only been produced in remarkably increased quantities, but have gradually changed their locality of chief production. There are now in the United States about one hundred and ninety millions of acres of improved and cultivated land, and two hundred and ten millions of woodland and other unimproved lands; nearly half the Continent, therefore, nineteen-twentieths of which was virgin soil half a century ago, has been brought under the plough and the axe. Nor is it the fact that it is always the older States which have been put most thoroughly under cultivation. Massachusetts, to be sure, is two-thirds cultivated; but Georgia, one of the original thirteen States, and full of good soil, is less than one-third cultivated. Almost one-half of California, a State only a little more than twenty years old, is at the moment improved land; while less than one-half of Pennsylvania, an original, central, and almost seaboard State, is improved land. The production of wheat has gradually extended its centre westward as the West has filled in with a new population. It is now most extensively grown on either side of the frontiers which separate the three States of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; it is cultivated to surprising advantage in and near the Sacramento Valley in California; and it has a flourishing seat along the Mississippi, in south-western Illinois, and north-western Missouri. Wheat also finds a favourable soil as far north as Montana and north-western Oregon. The two great wheat-producing States are Iowa, which yields thirty millions of bushels, and Wisconsin, which yields twenty-five millions; while there is almost none grown in New England, Massachusetts only [illegible] some thirty-four thousand bushels annually. [illegible] wheat, corn (maize) has changed its centre of [illegible] westward, and is most prolific in Central [illegible] in the valley of the Missouri, on the borders of [illegible] Kansas, and Iowa. It is also grown, with some success [illegible] in Central Texas and in Tennessee, while New [illegible] land's production, and that of New York, is hardly worth [illegible] mentioning. Perhaps the most surprising changes, however, have been in the growth of tobacco. There is a [illegible] general impression, which probably prevails in England [illegible] as well as here, that the main seat of tobacco is in the far [illegible] south. But the Kentucky border of the Ohio river is the [illegible] most prolific section of this staple; and Kentucky takes the [illegible] lead in its production, yielding over a hundred million [illegible] pounds annually. Virginia comes next with thirty-seven [illegible] millions; then Tennessee, with twenty-one millions; Maryland with fifteen millions; and Missouri with twelve. Tobacco has become a favourite article of production [illegible] far north as New England; and the little State of Connecticut is actually the ninth in the [illegible] world. Tobacco is even grow[illegible] in the valley of the Connecticut river, as far north as New Hampshire, next to Maine, the very northernmost State in the Union; here two hundred [illegible] thousand pounds are annually grown; while almost [illegible] done at all is produced in the [illegible] tier of "Gulf States," Louisiana only yielding fifteen thousand pounds, and Mississippi sixty thousand. Missouri and Arkansas have with [illegible] in a few years become great tobacco States; and the total annual yield of tobacco in the United States is not far from three hundred millions of pounds. The quality of the tobacco grown in Connecticut is very good indeed, especially for the outer-wrapping of cigars. Virginia and Kentucky tobacco is used to a great extent for chewing and pipe-smoking. That of Connecticut makes the best cigars of native production, and that busy State is full of cigar manufactories, many of them being attached to the farms where the tobacco is grown. This is an industry which was quite foreign to New England a quarter of a century ago.

The average production of cotton is not far from three millions of bales, in which Mississippi and Georgia take the lead with half a million each, followed by Louisiana and Texas with three hundred and fifty thousand each, and Arkansas and South Carolina with a quarter of million each. Cotton is not grown at all north of North Carolina, and but very little in Kentucky. Of the twenty-seven millions of tons of hay annually produced, New York leads with more than one-sixth of the whole. I must not omit mention of the rapid increase in the production of native wines within the past decade. The time is fast approaching when America will decline the European wines which are so costly a luxury to us. We shall have Clicquot, and Tokay, and Johannisberg of our own. Champagne, which now costs us four dollars (sixteen shillings) a bottle, will be reduced in price two or three hundred per cent. at least. The present production of wine reaches three millions of gallons, of which California yields nearly two, and Missouri about half a million.—*Graphic.*

G. M. T.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman—Farnham & Co.

For Rangoon.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

Not Fixed.

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